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DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkle, 39 South Jefferson COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 384 High

The city administration closed the fiscal year with a balance in the treasury an without making temporary loans, which is an improvement over the last year of Mayor Taggart.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, must be reported incorrectly by the correspondent who quotes him as saying that if the beetsugar operators in their conference oppose the treaty with Cuba, "no Republican who believes in a protective tariff will vote for the treaty."

The loss of property by fire during 1902 was \$149,197,351 in the United States and Canada, but, large as is this amount, measuring unnecessary waste, it is less than it was in 1901 and 1900, the value of property destroyed in 1901 being \$164,319,850, and \$163,362,250 during 1900.

Three million men, women and children contributed to the magnificent thank-offering fund of \$20,000,000 which the Methodists have raised to promote the cause of Christlanity by the endowment of colleges, the endowment of city evangelization, the assistance of feeble churches and the extension of missionary effort. The church that can raise \$20,000,000 will continue to be a power in the land.

No more surprising and painful disclosure has ever occurred in the State than that regarding Judge Rasch at Evansville. It is astonishing that a lawyer who could command the support of an intelligent constituency for circuit judge should have so little conception of the proprieties of life as to accept payment in money for appointments to office. The deplorable affair has its roots in the wretched practice of assessing all candidates for offices, even judicial offices, for campaign expenses.

The commissioner of patents has made a decision that hereafter trade marks and of the President is used for advertising purposes will not be granted register. This is well. No American wishes ident's picture displayed to advertise any kind of merchandise. Furthermore, 'the flag of the United States should not be permitted to be used for advertising purand the long-time wonder is that Congress has neglected to prohibit such a use of the stars and stripes

It was announced a few days since that tary Academy. Under the provisions of the law an enlisted man, after two years' service, can be appointed second lieutenant upon the recommendation of his commandficer after passing an examination.

It has been discovered that \$237,542 of can be issued by the city before the cent. limit fixed by the Constitution will be reached. This difference between the outstanding debt and its limit does not, however, make it necessary that bonds where they cannot get credit when they

The Portland (Me.) Press, commenting upon the change of sheriffs in Cumberland county, says the liquor traffic could be entirely suppressed in that city in time if the people held to one mind about the thorough two years, a majority of the voters are no in favor of prohibition which prohibits.

The statement in the resolution of the

reached, in round numbers, \$1,200,000,000. After that the levy was reduced to 11 cents. At the present time the State valuation for purposes of taxation is about \$1,-390,000,000, which will yield a school revenue of over \$1,500,000 on the present levy. The proposed increase would yield a revenue of amount to collect from the taxpayers of the State for general distribution to public schools in addition to the income the school funds.

THE STEEL TRUST'S NOVEL PROPOSITION.

The announcement which the United States Steel Corporation makes of its plan for profit-sharing with its army of employes is the most remarkable proposition of the kind ever made. The plan of profitsharing has been tried by several small corporations, usually with success, but this is the first time that a corporation employing an army of men larger than was ever assembled for a campaign has announced a distinct plan and made a public proposition to divide a portion of its profits among those in its employ. It is a proposition to add to its 55,000 shareholders 168,000 men to share, in proportion to their annual earnings, a definite portion of the profits of the immense business, provided they remain in the employment of the corporation for five years. Mr. Carnegie contemplated such a scheme when he was the head of a portion of the plants constituting the "billion dollar trust," and doubtless the present proposition is the working out of the details of his idea and putting it into active opera-

No one will assume that this offer is in spired by purely philanthropic motives. Indeed, it may be assumed that the scheme is dictated largely by personal economic considerations. Men who have shown the highest capacity for the sucfairs have come to the conclusion that it is for the interest of the greatest corporation in the world to give every man employed by it an interest in its success. The managers of that corporation have already learned that the best skill and the best service can be secured by paying the highest wages ever paid in the iron industry. They have now come to the conclusion that still better economic results can be obtained by adopting a plan which will insure to all employed lifelong employment by giving them a share of profits. The managers see that by making every man a small shareholder he have a personal interest in seeing nothing is wasted. It means that the managers desire to avoid strikes and other interruptions, which are more disastrous to a mammoth business than to smaller ones, by making the employes sharers in the profits

of the enterprise. The billion-dollar steel trust, concerning which the public has had so many serious apprehensions and regarding the purpose of which so many warnings have been uttered, has given the world a number of surprises. Instead of cutting wages, as was predicted in some quarters, the corporation has advanced wages twice; instead of using its position to push the prices of iron and steel to the highest figure, its influence has been to keep prices down below those which independent companies desired to make under the temptation of a deman in excess of supply. It has already recognized the faithful service of old employes by a gift of stock, and now it proposes to make all who are in the employ of the corporation a term of years sharers of the

It may seem impossible that this scheme will be criticised and condemned, nevertheless it is likely that it will be de nounced by those who would keep labor and capital two distinct forces in production. Most people, however, will be interested in watching the experiment of making an army of employes sharers of a corporation's profits.

THE WARNING OF MINNEAPOLIS. The story of the "Fall and Redemption of Minneapolis," in the current issue of McClure's Magazine, should be read by everybody who desires to understand how evils in misgovernment come to cities. as the Republican candidate for mayor by a direct primary election under a law which did not require that Republicans respective party primaries. Dr. Ames had He had been the Democratic candidate for Governor. It was better to be a Republican candidate in Minneapolis in 1900, when the municipal election was held at the time of the presidential election. Dr. Ames was a popular man, kind to the poor, merciful intent on voting for McKinley, and was He had been mayor before but gaged in all sorts of wickedness. A syndi-

and order-loving people whom he sneered at were an ineffective minority. He has discovered his mistake, as all others will in time who, in official positions, cater to the law-breaking and order-hating element. In only a very few of the larger cities is the law-hating element in a majority. In Minneapolis and elsewhere those who desire upright administration are the ma-

WARS IN THE INTEREST OF

INDIVIDUALS. The Washington Post, a carefully edited and conservative paper, coincides with the Journal as to the impropriety of making private claims international questions. In a recent editorial on the subject the Journal commented on the unreasonableness of the practice and the danger which it involved to the peace of the world. It was admitted that there are some grievances which necessarily assume an international aspect, such as an insult to a nation's flag, an attack on its legation or the murder or "the claims of individuals arising under contracts or concessions are not of this character, and it is questionable whether nations should go to war to enforce the collection of such claims, especially when they have not been submitted to any court." The Post, discussing the same subject under the caption, "Debt-Collecting by Armed Force," says:

Is there any good reason why governments should regard themselves as under obligation to collect the debts due, or claimed to be due, to citizens by parties in other countries? Is it justifiable to wage war, with its inevitable sacrifices of life and property, for such a purpose? On what sound ground can the men who constitute the fighting forces of nations be required to risk life and limb in such a cause? Why should millions of people be taxed to carry on war for the pecuniary benefit of a small number of their fellow-citizens?

Pursuing the argument implied by these questions, the Post points out that the whole tendency of motiern civilization is towards not only mitigating the horrors of war, but towards reducing and limiting its causes. Misunderstandings and offenses which, a generation or two ago, would have been considered inevitable causes of war, are now settled by diplomacy or arbitra-Many, if not most, of the world's wars of past years would now be considered unjustifiable, yet most of them were waged for a better cause than the enforcement of the payment of private claims. "One of the unfittest of all survivals," says the Post, "is this practice of waging war for the collection of debt. Even if the debts are honestly due to citizens of a country, their fellow-citizens are under no obligation to collect them. That obligation lacking on the part of the people is certainly not resting on their government, for a to have any rights or interests save those of the governed." This view accords with the correct theory of government and with international ethics. From a moral point of view no government has a right to plunge a whole nation into a costly war, involving the taxation of all its citizens, to compel the payment of the claims of a few. Taking the money of all the property holders of a country and perhaps sacrificing the lives of many for the prosecution of a war to enforce the payment of private claims ought not to be recognized as a proper function of government. As the Post says: "It is a bad business and should be re formed altogether. It involves abuses that are little, if any, better than buccaneering." The next international conference that meets should condemn the practice.

A NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION.

Following the anthracite coal strike, the persecution of nonunion miners and the expulsion of a member of because he served in the state militia, a movement was started in New York to form a new organization of workmen. The movement seems to be taking shape. A dispatch from Albany says that a National League of Independent Workmen of America will soon be incorporated under the laws of New York, with authority to establish local branches in other States. Only American citizens will be eligible to membership. The specific objects of the organization are stated as follows:

First-To protect independent workmen in heir independence. Second-To sustain high wages by skillful, energetic co-operation with our em-Third-To establish reasonable hours of

labor according to the exigencies of the Fourth-to promote intelligent under-Fifth-To furnish favorable conditions for training apprentices in order that our boys become successful workmen. Sixth-To maintain sanitary conditions of

employment by means of State laws and inspectors Seventh-To compel officers of the govern ment to enforce the laws. Eighth-To compel labor unions to ob

serve the laws. Ninth-To protect members against unjust treatment from employers by due process of law.

Tenth-To provide a labor bureau for its If this plan is carried out it will result more American in spirit than the principles the National Guard. Before foreigners are which, without proscribing any, shall aim

while the mayor is a fugitive from justice. | an excellent citizen and a man of untar-When too late Dr. Ames found that he had nished reputation as a public official. made a mistake. He had come to the con- Others recalled that he was a patriotic clusion that the lawless and the free-and- | man who in times of public peril placed easy element were a majority of the voters | what he regarded as the public welfare in Minneapolis, and that the lawabiding above party. He did not acquire wealth because he had not that faculty, but in a high degree he possessed the faculty of being helpful to those with whom he came what higher tribute can be given the dead than "he was a good man" in the fullest meaning of the phrase?

From present indications the year 1903 will bring greater prosperity to Indiana than any previous year. Foreign capital is coming into the State now in larger volume than ever before, and it is entering fields that are capable of large expansion. The interurban and traction railroad system will have a great development during the next few years. The Indiana coal field is attracting more attention than ever before, and experienced oil men from other States predict great developments in the off field. Both of these interests are attracting outside capital, and farmers and land owners are reaping a harvest in the sale or leasing of lands. The year 1902 arrest of its citizens, but, said the Journal, the State, but the indications are that 1903

THE HUMORISTS.

Hateful Thing.

New York Times. Ethel-My busband was awfully hard up wh ne married me. Maud-He must have been.

No Appeal.

Meeker-My wife and I always settle our ferences by arbitration. Bradley-Who is the arbitrator? "My wife, of course."

Tommy and the Pie. "Which do you prefer, Tommy, apple pie

peach?" Thank you, ma'am." said Tommy: "I prefe piece of each." -January St. Nicholas.

Quid Pro Quo.

Philadelphia Press. Mistress-You don't appear to have as mu ffection for the children as you might have. Nurse Girl-No? Well, I was just thinking I don't appear to have as much wages as I might

A Safe Inheritance.

Brooklyn Eagle. "Then, I suppose, the other relatives won't

A True Philanthropist.

contest it."

Baltimore American. Wantanno-Why are you so positive in decl ing that Rocksley is a true philanthropist? Duzno-Because I have positive proof that his left hand doesn't know what his right hand does. I happen to be the agent who sold him his artificial left arm.

How the Time Does Drag!

New York Sun. "How slow the days go," remarked Mr. Snitcher, meditatively, "Yes, dear-oh!" Mrs. Snitcher gasped. "Wouldn't it be just too dreadful for anything if New Year's was late? And we've invited all

A Fijian Tragedy.

Baltimore News. The cannibals had just completed their rangements, consisting of a kettle of hot water, a box of toothpicks and a missionary from Bos-

thing to say. "Well," replied the soup and entree, "only this: That it is apparent, no matter how much

good a man tries to do in this world, some will come along and down him." Which, being perfectly true, from publication.

A Sufficient Audience.

Never tried to rise to fame; No one stops to cheer me. Crowds don't jostle where I walk Tryin' to get near me. No one hollers "speech" when I Step on the verandy; No one seems to think I'm great-

No one, 'ceptin' Mandy. When sometimes I make mistakes, Cuttin' foolish capers, No one has a word to say Bout it in the papers.

No one criticises me Jus' because I'm handy-An' they feel like sayin' things-No one, 'ceptin' Mandy. -Washington Star.

Small Sums by Mail.

Case and Comment. The persistence with which great num-

bers of people send small sums of money by mail, notwithstanding the obvious risks of loss, is a sufficient indication of the need of some form of easy and safe remittance of small amounts. It is greatly to the discredit of the government that after so many years of experience with postoffice money orders, the system in use is still unsatisfactory. There is something like genius in the

novel but exceedingly simple proposition to issue small bills with a blank in which the name and address of a payee could be written and thus instantly transform an ordinary bill for \$1 or \$2 into a check or a draft on the government for that amount, payable only to the payee named, but on which he could get his money at any postoffice where he could be identified as readily as if it were a New York draft for the same amount. Notwithstanding the simplicity of the plan, Congress has failed to dopt it. Any enterprising business house to which an improved method of so great value should be suggested would unhesitatingly and enthusiastically adopt it. The only valid objections to the plan are that it might make some additional work n the Treasury Department. If that is a sufficient reason why millions of people should be denied the advantage and conveniences which this simple method offers. the proposition should be abandoned. Congress should make short work of ligent interest in the question long enough to understand what the measure is we shall soon have the most important and appreciated improvement to our postal system that has been made in many

venient money is furnished the people. Old Year Memories.

Citizens should request their represent-

atives in Congress to see that more con-

Let us forget the things that vexed and tried us The hopes that, cherished long, were still de-

But blessings manifold, past all deserving. nd words and helpful deeds, a countless The fault o'ercome, the rectitude unswerving, Let us remember long

The sacrifice of love, the generous giving, When friends were few, the handelasp warm and strong. The fragrance of each life of holy living. Let us remember long.

Whatever things were good and true and gra Whate'er of right has triumphed over wrong, What love of God or man has rendered precious Let us remember long.

o, pondering well the lessons it has taught us, We tenderly may bid the year "good-bye," Iolding in memory the good it brought us, Letting the evil die. E. Garamons, in Christian Endeavo

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS MORE MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.

Address Made by Supt. Wilson Gives Reasons Why Tax Should Be Raised-Free Text-Books.

The County Superintendents' Association which met both morning and afternoon yesterday, passed three important resolutions. The association declared itself in favor of free schoolbooks, of an increase of the school tax levy and of letting the school transfer law stand as it is.

The action of the superintendents on the free schoolbooks proposition was a distinct surprise. Among those who expressed some astonishment was State Superintendent Frank L. Jones. The resolution was passed after a paper had been read by Superintendent Lewis Crow, of Jay county. Superintendent Osborne, of Union county, then moved that it be the sense of the association that the schoolbooks should be furnished absolutely free. The motion was carried with no dissenting votes.

At the afternoon session the tax levy question came up for discussion and Superintendent George R. Wilson, of Dubois county, read a paper which seemed to express the sentiment of the members of the association. Superintendent Wilson's paper was a strong argument for liberal assistance to the county schools from the State. Wilson were:

MR. WILSON'S ADDRESS. "In discussing this subject from the standpoint of a retention of the present State tuition levy as against any reduction, we are taking an unpopular side of the case so far as many wealthy townships,

towns, cities and counties are concerned. It is easy and popular to advocate a reduction of tax levies and difficult and unpleasant to ask for an increase of any tax rate, "There are two sides to this question, one of 'dollars and cents, a cold, local, material view of the case;' the other one

of 'the greatest good to the greatest number, the educating of all little Indianans, no matter where they live, within the State.' A reduction of the State tuition would centralize education in wealthy counties to the loss and detriment of those who live in less fortunate localities. Education is frequently a man's capital, and, like capital, its centralization in wealthy counties would work a hardship

upon all others. "In keeping with this section many years ago the General Assembly of Indiana enacted a law placing the State tuition levy | in the Course of Study Wrong?" and by "In 1893 an act was passed reducing the levy to 131/2 cents, on the ground that the reduction of the tuition levy should be

added to other levies for the purpose reducing the State debt. This was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction-perhaps the beginning of the end of the State tui tion levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tultion levy to 11 cents, upon the same arguments. Thus with the two great political parties honors are even "Let us grant that this reduction was made for the reasons claimed. If so, no

further reduction is needed; in fact, a beginning might be made toward restoring it to its old figures, for the powers that be 'point with pride' and 'hail with delight' the reduction of Indiana's State debt, but neither of the political parties ever refer with 'mingled pride and pleasure' to their record in reducing the chances of many children in Indiana of getting even the rudiments of a common school education. To increase the State levy to 16 cents, or even to leave it at 11 cents, would continue to assist in spreading the advantages of education throughout the State. We are neither a politician nor a statesman, but we can easily see that this is a question in which the politician will favor a reduction, while the broad-minded liberal citizen, no matter where his personal interests lie, can see the value of letting the

State levy remain as it is. Would the elimination of this 11 cents levy be in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution? If it is, some other way must be devised to meet the wants. The new way should be in full operation before the present way is permitted to end. In many of the counties of the State that are placed in the list of those paying to the State are to be found school corporations that do not pay what they receive; then, again, there are counties in Indiana that are classed with those that draw more than they pay that have school corporations that pay more than they draw. To remedy this is the question.

PLAN SUGGESTED. "How would this do? Let the State tuition levy remain at 11 cents, enact a law permitting a county tuition tax to be distributed per school capita in the county. said tax not to exceed 5 cents and to be levied in the judgment of the County Council or County Board of Education, the present local township or corporation tuition tax law to remain as it is.

"As a general statement we may say draw are such counties that, by reason of their location, are crossed and recrossed by railroads or have other corporate interests. At first blush the citizens sonally may claim credit for taxes paid when in truth and in fact the corporate interests of the county pay a very large per cent. of the taxes. Take for example the Big Four Railroad system in Indiana. It touches one-third of all the counties of the State, and two-thirds of all it touches pay to the State more than they draw. Nearly every county in Indiana that has an important railroad, center pays more to the State than it draws out. Does it not appear that it is not so much the individual taxpayer as the railroads and other kindred corporations that put the county in its present position or class? Now, then, could that county alone support or sustain the railroads within its boundaries, or is not the whole State necessary to their very life and existence

"To reduce the State tuition levy means to place the levying of school taxes into the hands of local officials, for several reasons not always a safe place in which to leave it. It would please many of our railroads and other heavy taxpayers to do this, for they would be relieved of a positive tax levy and can use their graces and gentle manners' in soliciting the reduction of local rates.

"For example, if the State levy is reduced I cent, the same amount of money may be raised locally by a local tax levy of 1 cent, the property valuation averages with the State. If the property valuation is more the levy must be less; if the property valuation is less the local levy must be

"When the taxing power is in the hands of a local board the chances are that the schools will suffer. The local power may be surrounded by taxpayers under whom the matter. If congressmen take an intel- they fear to place a rate sufficiently high to meet the needs of the school. To lengthen the school terms the poorest and cheapest teachers would be employed and the schools go down.

> "The great State of Indiana says: Here is a course of study for your common schools-you shall follow it. Here are questions for pupils and common school graduates' examinations-you shall answer Here are questions testing teachers' ability-you shall answer them and no others, or fail to teach. Here are textbooks for your common schools-you shall use these and no others. Here are laws for truant children-you shall not violate them. Here is a scale of teachers' wages -you shall not pay less. Here are the num-ber of days schools shall be in session-you shall not teach fewer. Here is the limit of your local tuition levy-you shall not levy more. All this is well and good. have absoutely no objection to the State controling these, providing it does not say to striving, struggling school corporations: You pay all the expense to which I have put you.

SHOULD NOT SHIRK DUTY. "We believe in the State school system. State course of study, State text-books, State examinations, State truancy law, State scale of wages and all these things, but do not want the State to shirk its duty toward helping to raise the tuition money. Whenever you lower the State tuition levy you will divide the State school system into not only ninety-two, but into thousands of petty school systems, which as

time rolls on will drift farther and farther apart until their common origin and aim is lost. It will thus become impossible to raise the poorer schools to the standard of the best. Since the State supervises, licenses, dictates and controls, it should not think of cutting down its financial sup-

"The force and power in the schools of Indiana are due to the State being the unit. Whenever the schools of Indiana are divided into townships or counties as units, for the purpose of raising all the tuition money they need, the great schools system will fail and fall. We prefer seeing the State a unit in everything pertaining to public schools. To provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools' evidently should be taken to mean that the State should control and if so should levy, collect and distribute the tultion money

and see how soon some cities and counties will call for State assistance. Let a strike occur and see how soon State aid is want-Why? Because such mobs and epidemics or strikes affect the peace, health and dignity of the entire State. Would not an illiterate township, town, city or county be felt throughout the State? It certainly would. Avoid such by rendering necessary State aid for educational purposes. "We might continue to discuss this ques-

"Let an epidemic of smallpox break out

tion pro and con almost without end, and after all it resolves itself to this: 'Does education conduce to good citizenship? Is citizenship desired? If so, the entire State should in a measure at least assist. "If dollars and cents are the measure of a county's usefulness or greatness, local tuition levy alone will prevail. If the ques-

tion of a uniform system of common schools shall prevail in this State the great State of Indiana must continue its State tuition levy or devise some other means whereby as a State, levies, collects and distributes the tuition money. "In summing up the magnificent school

system of Indiana, her rapidly increasing wealth and population, the enterprise, public spirit and liberality of our people the support of high schools, colleges and universities, together with her care of the State's unfortunates in prisons, reform schools and asylums, and what is not least, Among the points made by Superintendent | the marked improvement within a few years in the proficiency and professional ability of her teachers, we have reasons to hope that the needy, poor school corpora-tions may not be forgotten. Therefore, let us borrow a thought from Mitchell and say: 'Our little boys should not be forced into the mines and breakers

so early in life; our little girls should not be compelled to work in the mills and factories at an age when they should be in school. These children are the future citizens of our State and Nation.' They should have, at least, a common school education so as to equip them to bear the grave responsibilities that will ultimately devolve the Nation are not to be secured by the education of a fortunate few alone. rather by the enlightened contentment and constitute the bone sinew of our land. It is not the liant meteor that sheds the most useful light in the night, but the million of orlinary common stars. Will the great State of Indiana, for a moment, refuse to give the common stars in the most remote districts of the State an opportunity to shine? Certainly not."

OTHER PAPERS READ. Papers were read yesterday afternoon by Superintendent Deputy, of Jennings county, on "Is the Year Idea or the Time Idea Superintendent Van Matre, of Delaware sioners will be defying the specific procounty, on "Does the State Normal Together with Private Formula Furnish Adequate Facilities for Our Teachers?" The discussion was participated in by State Superintendent-elect Fassett A. Cotton; Superintendent Marks, of Marshall county; Superintendent Ellis, of Elkhart county: Superintendent Weaver, of Harrison county: Superintendent Hillis, of Cass county; Superintendent Hutchins, of Hamlton county, and Superintendent Tapy, of Whitley county.

The annual meeting of the superintend ents will close to-day with two sessions held in the Supreme Court room in the Statehouse. No officers will be elected at this meeting.

GEORGE M. COOK, OF CHICAGO, ELECTED GRAND REGENT.

The Next Convention Will Be Held New Orleans-A Vaudeville Entertainment Given.

The Sigma Nus, in grand chapter as-

sembled in this city, celebrated New Year's

day with two business sessions and a vaudeville entertainment last night. It had been originally intended to hold a reception during the afternoon in honor of three of the founders of the fraternity who are in attendance, but owing to the fact that these men have been present since the opening of the convention and had met all the delegates the reception was called off. The most important business transacted during the day was the election of officers. George M. Cook, of Chicago, and A. Miller Belfield, also of Chicago, were aspirants for the office of grand regent, but before the vote was taken Mr. Belfield withdrew and Mr. Cook was elected by acclamation. Cook, who has just completed a term as vice regent, has been very active in the interests of the fraternity and his election was regarded as a merited promotion. Mr. Cook is a newspaper man, being a member of the staff of the Chicago Inter Ocean. C. W. Jones, of Davenport, Ia., had no opposition in his race for vice regent, and his election was also by acclamation. Grand Treasurer Ferd H. Heywood, of Columbus, O., and Grand Recorder C. E. Woods, of

The reports of a number of committees were received. The committee on new charters recommended that a charter be granted to a chapter at Bethany College, Virginia, and that the chapter at Tulane University, in New Orleans, be renewed. The

Richmond, Ky., were re-elected without op-

recommendations were adopted. The special committee appointed to consider the advisability of Sigma Nu recognizing the interfraternity junior organization of Theta Nu Epsilon submitted a report that aroused some little discussion. number of the delegates favored action forbidding Sigma Nus becoming T. N. E.'s, but the element that opposed this radical action was in the majority and in the end the convention voted to leave the matter affliating with this society optional

with the several chapters. No action was taken on the question of sub rosa chapters. It is understood that the fraternity has one such chapter and that it will be undisturbed. New Orleans was chosen as the place for lding the next Grand Chapter in 1905

sigma Nu is especially strong in the South-

ern colleges and universities, and the dele-

gates from that part of the country

exceedingly active in their demand that they be given an opportunity to entertain the national organization Last evening the delegates were enterained with a vaudeville entertainment in the convention hall. The talent was all drawn from members of the fraternity and the programme included quartets, solos, vocal and violin, monologues and buckand-wing dancing. Preceding the gramme the new ritual of the order exemplified by Rawson Bennett, of Chi-

the ritual committee and is recognized as the author of the new ritual The programme for to-day includes two usiness sessions, at which the unfinished business will be disposed of, and a smoker to-night. Among the items of unfinished business are the reports of several committees, including the one on jurisprudence. the election of the division inspectors and the question of the redistricting of the fra-

cago, assisted by a team from the De Pauw

chapter. Mr. Bennett is the chairman of

nittee on arrangements for the convention has met with the unanimous approval of the delegates. Each delegate on registering was given a button bearing a number and from day to day the committee has had small bulletins printed with the names addresses of all the arrivals, with the numbers of their bades. Each delegate was given a bulletin, and by means of it he could learn the name of every member he saw wearing a button without the formal-

WILL REAPPOINT DUDLEY

SULLIVAN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HAVE REACHED DECISION.

The Sheriff Has Again Refused to Turn Over His Office to the Coroner -Other Phases of the Case.

Advices from Sullivan, Ind., are to the effect that the County Commissioners of Sullivan county will undoubtedly reappoint Sheriff John S. Dudley to the office from which he was removed by the lynching of James Dillard, a negro, on Nov. 20. Public sentiment in Sullivan county is overwhelmingly in sympathy, with Dudley, according to the most reliable reports, and should he be reappointed it will be understood to mean that his fellow-county officers are supporting him in his resistit not of general public utility? Is good | ance to the drastic punishment of the antilynching law of 1901.

A dispatch from Sullivan last night said that Sheriff Dudley had again refused to turn over his office to Coroner W. P. Maxwell. The demand of Coroner Maxwell was for possession of the office for the new term to which Dudley was elected last November. Dudley's first term expired Wednesday night, and he should have filed his new bond and been sworn in for the second term yesterday, but did not. It is reported at Sullivan that he will attempt to qualify and be sworn in again Monday. On the same day the County Commissioners will appoint his successor, who, it is understood, will be none other than Dud-

ley himself. The developments in the Dudley case are likely to produce a serious tangle. Governor Durbin, in refusing Dudley a certificate of reinstatement, for which he applied and as to which he had a long hearing before the Goevrnor, went as far as the law of 1901 authorized him to go. It is understood the executive department will not pursue the case further. Under the law upon them. The wealth and the future of Dudley vacated his office the moment the lynching of Dillard was accomplished. Under the law Coroner Maxwell should have discharged all the duties of sheriff until his successor had been appointed by the commissioners. As Dudley was re-elected before the lynching occurred this may alone present a question for the courts. The law says a sheriff in whose bailiwick a lynching occurs is not thereafter eligible for reappointment nor re-election. It is pointed out that Dudley was re-elected before the lynching. This point is regarded as captious. Should he be reappointed by the commissioners the act will add to the legal complications, for then the commisvision that he is not eligible for reappoint-

> As Dudley is held by the executive department of the State to be ousted from office and incapable of again assuming it. the Governor may be asked to order a special election to fill the office. The commissioners have a right to appoint to fill out an unexpired term. They did not act in reference to Dudley's unexpired first term. His continuance in office and his refusal to turn over his office to Coroner Maxwell undoubtedly means that he is preparing for a fight for the second term. Should the Governor order a special election, which is now a question, as the electee could not serve a full term, and Dudley should be re-elected the legal tangle would be about as complete as it is possible

to make it. In the meantime while Dudley is making his fight to hold the office litigation in Sullivan county is being jeopardized by such administration as he may give. If he was out of office the moment the lynching occurred then all his acts as sheriff are il-

The tangle will be filled with grave conequences unless the courts hold the antilynching law invalid. The decision of the highest court on its constitutionality is regarded as the only method of determining the complex questions growing out of the

While Dudley is fortifying himself defend his right to office, and is consoled by having the sympathy of his own community with him, he is to be attacked from a new quarter. W. E. Henderson, the colored lawyer, who kept vigilant eyes and ears at Dudley's hearing before Governor Durbin, has announced that he will bring suit in behalf of the mother of Dillard, the lynched negro, for damages. The suit will be against Dudley and G. Sherman, Noah Crawford, P. McEneny, W. C. Jameson and J. R. Riggs, who was the Democratic nominee state at the last election. Dudley is under bond for \$5,000 and the demand of the dam-

age suit will likely not exceed that sum. FLETCHER BANK DIVIDEND.

It Is the Largest One Ever Declared

in Indiana. The largest bank dividend ever declared in Indiana has been declared by the Fletcher National Bank for 1902. It is a dividend of 35 per cent. upon a capital stock of \$500,-000. The bank has a surplus of \$500,000,

which is practically capital The other bank dividends announced yesterday were: Indiana National, 14 quarterly dividend; Columbia National and Capital National, 21/2 semi-annual; Merchants' National, 3 per cent, semi-annual. The American National, following its custom since its establishment, let its earnings go to the surplus fund, and the Capital National added \$10,000 to its surplus. The Fletcher Bank dividend was a subject of comment in financial circles yester-

the market. Marriages and Divorces in 1902.

According to the records of each of the

day. There is not a share of the stock on

our civil courts of Marion county 510 divorces were granted in Marion county during the year closed. Of this number the cases were distributed in the courts as follows: Circuit, 155; Superior Court, Room 1. 158: Superior Court, Room 2, 100; Superior Court, Room 3, 97. To offset this number of divorces, marriages were recorded, showing that about 20 per cent. of the number of riages is represented in the figures of the divorces granted. The number of applications for divorces filed were not calculated. but a fair estimate is that 60 per cent. of decreed. The court attaches say that these

figures are not alarming and are but or-

Fell from a Scaffolding. Yesterday afternoon while Frank Chapin pumping station at Riverside Park he fell from a scaffolding and when picked up was found to have suffered severe injuries. falling. Chapin fractured his leg in two places and suffered several abrasions on his scalp. He was taken to the City Hospital in the ambulance and his injuries were attended by the physicians there. Chapin will be incapaciated for work for some days, but aside from this, escaped without serious injury. He boards at 21 South Capitol avenue.

For Settlement House.

People living in the vicinity of the Harley Gibbs Settlement House on West Washington street have shown their interest in the work by subscribing \$59.41 toward the new

building which is needed. The Sunday school of the mission has a membership of over 100 and the kindergarten has trebled its membership within the past year. The committee charge of the settlement work is compose of Mrs. Henry Eitel, Dr. H. H. Gibbs, Mrs. Cornelius, Mrs. A. R. Brown, Mrs. H. Patton and Miss Frances Wedding.

Reporter Prefers a Charge.

The Board of Public Safety will hear the harge of drinking on Sunday preferred by Eli Zaring, sporting editor of the News, gainst Captain of Detectives Gerber, next luesday. At the same time Patrolman Montgomery will be tried for an alleged assault on Robert Powell.